

RELAY # 24

Lusitanian Text

Ἐἷα χ'αθρεα μλεῖα νι ἄρρο μίχρῖ ἰ δῖαλο νεῖου· Ἐηῖδ ἰηῖατ ἔηηο ἰμ δῖαλο ἰϰ ὀλο ῖα "Soðeu aluḡ uβia zizlou·"
Οἱ δῖαλα ν'ἔηηα, "Οἰδαῖ χα zizlou·" Ἀτεβ ἔηηα νι δῖαλα, "Ἐτε χρεῖ χ'ὰ χυδῖου βῖ haro·" Luto δῖαλα, "Ἡαῖ ἰlatil?"
Μαδα ἰact ἔηηα ῖα "Χῖα ἰaðar χ'uηseῖ αβatlou βῖ haro· Vel ἰβlou aηðpac μotil ðalu actῖr λαῖ ðextoc·" Lut
δῖαλα, "Μη ctreῖδῖlou pro reaser ðextà?" Ἐact ἔηηα, "Μη θetaῖ χα ciðea λarol ἰuβa xrol χα ðulu αβatalu?"

Romanized Text (IPA characters with punctuation but no majuscules; only non-initial stress is marked)

ðie kʰ-aθ'rea miestə li safru mi'krij i dragu lɛ'ziw. ẽ'thid jʊ'nat ɛwnu ʔim dragu ʔis ɔju fə "ʃɔ'dew awm li'biə vi'viow." ɔj dragə l-ɛwnə, "oj'daw kʰə vi'viow." a'theb ɛwnə li dragə, "eti krew kʰ-a kʊ'diow bi haru." jutu dragə, "haw ija'thiɟ?" madə wast ɛwnə fə "kruə ja'daʁ kʰ-ũ'ʃew aba'tiow bi haru. lew i'biow ã'draɟ mɔ'thiɟ ðaw as'tiɛ ɡaw dɛx'tʰos." jut dragə, "mæ strej'diow pro hea'ʃeʁ dɛx'tʰa?" wast ɛwnə, "mæ θɛ'tʰaw kʰə si'deə ɡa'roj jubə kroj kʰə ðuw aba'tʰaw?"

Quick Notes (vocabulary follows at bottom)

Pronunciation - only a couple points since this exercise is about translation not Lusitanian phonology:

- 1) Two successive vowels (including V+ə/) represent two syllables, never diphthongs.
- 2) Sequences of vowel + /j/, /w/ are monosyllabic, whether analyzed as diphthongs or VC sequences. Otherwise the IPA is clear enough I hope. The text shows a couple allophones of /r/ ([h, ʁ]) and /k/ ([x]), aspiration of /ptk/ in two environments, and the various vowel realizations. The glottal stop /ʔ/ (represented by the high dot · in Lusitanian orthography) is not a phoneme in Lusitanian and only used between words as a liaison device. No words in citation form begin with it.

Word Order

- 1) Unmarked word order is verb-subject. Personal pronoun objects (direct/indirect/reflexive) precede the verb, producing OVS. Noun objects follow the subject, producing VSO, but may be fronted without particle marking for emphasis or style (no examples in our text), or when the subject is either implied or zero.
- 2) As expected with VS order, modifiers follow their heads, eg noun-adjective and noun-genitive (none in our text), and adpositions are prepositions, preceding their objects.
- 3) Adverbs almost always precede their heads: adverb-verb, adverb-adjective (none in our text).

Inflection

Word order and/or prepositions show all syntactic relationships in Lusitanian (rarely case-marking particles, which are now semantically-empty prepositions – none in our text). Morphologically, there is only one instance of inflection in Lusitanian: Nouns/verbs palatalize their final stem consonant to mark the plural (in nouns) or perfect (in verbs). A few stem-final voiced consonants mutate to /j/ under palatalization or to /w/ in coda position when not palatalized, but these are phonological processes, not inflections, and will be shown in the vocabulary. All other words are invariable in form (hence no agreement in number/gender/etc between any two words), although suffixation is common in personal pronouns and obligatory in articles:

Suffixation

- 1) Personal pronouns are suffixed to nouns in writing, where they function as possessive adjectives.
- 2) Personal pronouns are suffixed to verbs in writing, where they function as subject of the verb.
- 3) Personal pronouns are suffixed to prepositions in writing as prepositional objects, usually preceded by a euphonic -ð- /d/ (noun objects are never suffixed to prepositions). The so-called "dative" or indirect-object pronouns are simply the preposition /li > l-/ (to) + pronoun; the possessive pronouns (mine, yours etc) are simply /ji(d)-/ (of) + personal pronoun (none in our text).

Otherwise personal pronouns are written independently, ie as direct objects or in citation.

- 4) The definite/indefinite/partitive articles are always suffixed to their noun in writing.

In no case does suffixation in writing equal morphological inflection since, aside from any euphonic consonant insertion, word shapes are invariable in both head and suffix.

VOCABULARY (in order of appearance in text within each word class)

Adjectives

mɪ'krij	short (spatial or temporal)
lɛ'ziw	clever
ija'tʰij	what, which questions existence, adjectival counterpart of interrogative pronoun "what"
kruə	sad
mɔ'tʰij	much; many (with countables)

Adverbs

ðiə	now, at this time (1st-person temporal deictic)
ẽ'tʰid	temporal particle marking an imperfect verb as past; may be translated here as " once "
fə	not translated; introduces direct speech, replacing a comma in writing and pause in speech; use is optional
lɪ'biə	really, ever
eti	not translated; as a temporal particle it marks the action of an imperfect verb as beginning in the past and continuing into the present
madə	only, just, simply
ũ'few	alone
ðaw	there , the place just mentioned (2nd-person spatial deictic)
mæ	not translated; clause-initial interrogative particle
ðuw	(over) there, yonder (3rd-person spatial deictic)

Articles (suffixed and stressless*)

-ə	definite the
-u	indefinite a(n) (< Old Lusitanian "one")
-i	partitive some, some of (not in our text)

*An exception is when the partitive article is suffixed to a plural noun stem (which ends in a palatalized consonant). Here a prohibited sequence, *-Cij, becomes -'Ci, where the consonant is de-palatalized but the syllable receives stress in compensation (reflected in Lusitanian spelling: unstressed -e /-i/, stressed -ɪ /'i/).

Conjunctions

kʰə, kʰ-	before vowel that ; as subjunctive particle changes a 1st-/3rd-person indicative verb into an imperative
ɪs	and (connects clauses)
awm	if, whether
pro	in order to
jubə	because (looks back to cause)

Nouns - stems are given in brackets where they differ from citation form; there are no plural nouns in our text.

mɪɛst	topic, subject
safɾuʃ ¹ (safr-)	tale, story
ɛwn	bird
draw ² (drag-)	dragon
haw ² (har-)	mountain
ã'draʃ	courage
dɛx'tʰos ¹ (dɛxt-)	clothing, clothes ; in plural = pieces of clothing

¹ the epenthetic syllable /-uʃ/ (stressless) or /'-os/ (stressed) is attached to undetermined nouns whose stems end in a prohibited coda cluster, eg *-fr, *-kt. Although -kt > [-xt] in the modern language, which is not prohibited as a coda, -os is retained in dɛx'tʰos and -os or -uʃ in a few other noun stems ending in -xt.

² stem-final liquids and voiced peripalatals usually mutate to /-w/ in undetermined singular nouns but resurface as onsets (ie when a vowel-initial suffix is added to the noun).

Prepositions

lɪ (l-)	to ; as l-, marks indirect object pronouns (< Old Lusitanian dative marker)
ɪ	about, concerning, regarding (< OL accusative marker)
ɪm	with
bɪ	at, in (< OL locative marker)
gaw	without
sɪ (sid- in text)	from (< OL ablative marker)

Pronouns, personal (in matrix order not by appearance in text)

ew	1S I/me/my	ej	1P we/us/our	eə	IP, addressee-inclusive (= 1 e + 2 a)
aw	2S you/your	aj	2P y'all/y'all's (not in text)		
ow	3S he/she/it etc	oj	3P they/them/their		

a (Lusitanian orthography à) 1) reflexive object (any person or number); 2) reflexive possessive adjective (any person or number; must be used if the possessor is subject in its clause).

Pronoun review

- In writing, personal pronouns are suffixed as subject of a verb, object of a preposition or possessive adjective modifying a noun. In each case stress moves to the pronoun suffix following regular rules (closed ultimas are stressed unless a written accent appears elsewhere. The exception is epenthetic final -uʃ).
- Personal pronouns are written independently when they are direct objects (where they precede their verbs).

There is no familiar/formal distinction in the use of 2nd-person Lusitanian pronouns. Note the deictic adverbs listed above also function as pronouns.

Verbs (stems before pronoun subjects are given in brackets)

<u>infinitive</u>	<u>imperfect finite</u>	<u>perfect finite</u>	
aθ'raɕ ¹	aθru (aθ'r-)	aθju ² (aθ'j-)	switch, change (transitive only)
juna'thɪɕ	jɔ'nat (juna'th-)	jɔ'nati (juna'ti-)	converse, talk
ɔ'raɕ	oru (ɔ'r-)	ɔj ² (ɔ'j-)	say (modern use usually confined to narrative)
ʃɔ'daɕ	ʃod (ʃɔ'd-)	ʃodi (ʃɔ'di-)	wonder, question (intransitive only)
vɪ'vɪɕ	viv (vɪ'v-)	vivi (vɪ'vi-)	live (be alive)
oʃ'daɕ	oʃd (oʃ'd-)	oʃdi (oʃ'di-)	know (something, a fact)
ate'beɕ	a'theb (ate'b-)	a'thebi (ate'bi-)	respond
kreɕ	kru (kr-)	kju ² (kj-)	believe (a fact), think, assume
kɔ'deɕ	kud (kɔ'd-)	kudi (kɔ'di-)	hide (in text reflexive "a kɔ'deɕ", hide oneself)
jɔ'theɕ	jut (jɔ'th-)	juti (jɔ'ti-)	ask
wa'staɕ	wast (wa'st-)	wasti (wa'sti-)	reply (to a question), answer
ja'daɕ	jad (ja'd-)	jadi (ja'di-)	contemplate, picture (something), consider
aba'thɪɕ	a'bat (aba'th-)	a'batɪ (aba'ti-)	live (somewhere)
ɪ'baɕ	ibu (ɪ'b-)	ibu (ɪ'bi-)	show, demonstrate
a'stiɕ	ast (a'st-)	asti (a'sti-)	remain, stay, stay put
strej'deɕ	strejd (strej'd-)	strejdi (strej'di-)	fight
hea'ʃeɕ	he'aʃ (hea'ʃ-)	he'aʃɪ (hea'ʃi-)	win back, get back, recoup
θe'thɪɕ kʰə	θet (θe'th-)	θeti (θe'ti-)	suppose, imagine (that) (< θe'thɪɕ put)
ga'raɕ	garu (ga'r-)	gaju ¹ (ga'j-)	laugh (laugh at = ga'raɕ sɪ , literally laugh "from")

¹ in infinitive endings, r does not mutate to /w/ as expected in coda position but > [ɾ], one of its two allophones.

² liquids and voiced peripalatals collapse to /j/ under palatalization, eg *rɪ > j.

For euphony a final stressless **-u** may be added to finite forms that have noun subjects (or implied subjects/zero subjects), producing doublets such as *ɔj/ɔju*, *jad/jadu*, *θeti/θetju* etc. There is no difference in their meanings. With most verbs euphonic **u** is inserted at the speaker's discretion, but it is mandatory in the following:

- 1) verbs whose stem-final consonant would otherwise mutate to **-w**: *or > or**u**, not *ow as expected in nouns
- 2) verbs whose stem-final consonant is part of a prohibited coda: *aθr > aθr**u**
- 3) verbs with consonantal stems: *kr, *kj > kr**u**, kj**u** (stressed **u** in monosyllables)

For no phonological reason, a few verbs like *ibu*, *ibju* lack simple forms (*ib, *ibj) and so are irregular. Another of these verbs, *jɛstu*, *jɛstju* (eat), is distinguished from the existential *jɛst*, *jɛstj* (there is/are, was/were) only by final **-u**. Uniquely, the latter has no **-u** variants.